

ments, as determined by the Secretary, out of appropriations available for the construction of the Navajo unit, Colorado River storage project.

(d) Persons whose grazing permits, licenses, or leases on the public lands conveyed to the tribe are canceled because of such conveyance shall be compensated in accordance with the standard prescribed by the Act of July 9, 1942, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315q), out of appropriations available for the construction of the Navajo unit, Colorado River storage project.

(e) The public lands conveyed to the tribe shall be a part of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation and shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to other tribal lands in that reservation.

(f) The tribal lands conveyed to the United States shall no longer be "Indian country" within the meaning of section 1151 of title 18 of the United States Code. They shall have the status of public lands withdrawn for administration pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws, and they shall be subject to all laws and regulations governing the use and disposition of public lands in that status.

(g) In any right-of-way granted by the United States for a railroad over the tribal lands conveyed to the United States, the Secretary shall provide the Southern Ute Indians, at such points as he determines to be reasonable, the privilege of crossing such right-of-way.

(h) The tribal lands conveyed to the United States shall not be utilized for public recreational facilities without the approval of the Southern Ute Tribal Council.

(i) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge any fishing rights that are vested in the Indians.

**Mr. MORSE.** Mr. President, I understand that the bill merely involves the exchange of lands of approximately equal value, and, therefore, there is no violation of the Morse formula.

**Mr. MANSFIELD.** That is my understanding.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### ELIMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN DETAILED ESTIMATES IN ANNUAL BUDGETS

**Mr. MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2146, House bill 10613, to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the bill (H.R. 10613) to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF IMMIGRATION LAWS

**Mr. SALTONSTALL.** Mr. President, during these waning days of the 87th Congress, I am disappointed to see that

no action will be taken at this session on a comprehensive revision of our immigration laws.

I think it unfortunate that many of us will have to return to our home States, this fall, and report that Congress has failed to act in this important area. This report will be deeply disappointing to many American citizens who have been anxiously waiting to be reunited with their families and relatives. It also leaves a shameful blemish on the record of the administration, which in its 1960 campaign platform, advocated extensive reform of our immigration statutes.

The enactment of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, 10 years ago, represented a step forward in our immigration policy. However, the act contained certain inequities; and little meaningful action has been taken by Congress to correct them. All that has been added is a limited patchwork of minor modifications and the periodic enactment of the special, short-term immigration and refugee legislation that has been required. Although Congress did pass a somewhat restricted immigration measure last session, the Alien Orphan Act, it did not correct the basic faults in our immigration laws; our outmoded quota system and the failure to come to grips with the refugee and escapee problem. I cosponsored S. 551 and S. 552, last session, which would remedy these shortcomings; but no action has been initiated on these bills.

One of the underlying principles of our immigration policy is the preservation of the family unit. S. 551 would give meaning and reality to that concept, and would revamp and liberalize our immigration laws in four key areas.

First. It would base our immigration quotas on the 1960, rather than the 1920 census, thus reflecting the current pattern of the national origins of Americans, rather than the outmoded pattern of over 40 years ago. It would also provide for an increase in the annual immigration quota.

According to the 1960 census figures, one of every five residents of the United States is either foreign-born or native-born of mixed foreign and native parentage. More than 34 million persons are included in the Census Bureau's "foreign stock" category—nearly 10 million of them foreign born; and more than 24 million native born, but with at least one parent born abroad.

Many of these American citizens still have relatives whom they are anxious to have join them in the United States. Use of the 1920 census, rather than the 1960 census, as the basis for determining national quotas adds to the difficulty of many of these people in getting their relatives on a quota list. Establishing the 1960 census as the foundation for our immigration quotas is an important first step in formulating a more realistic immigration policy.

Second. S. 551 would permit the carry-over of unused quotas from one year to another, in proportions determined by the President. Experience has shown that almost one-third of the annual quota regularly goes unfilled. This sit-

uation is largely accounted for by the fact that such northern European countries as Great Britain and Ireland do not fully use their annual allotment. Meanwhile, thousands of anxious would-be Americans from limited-quota countries throughout the world are waiting on hopelessly long waiting lists for the opportunity to come to the United States.

Third. It would abolish the special discriminatory restrictions presently existing against persons coming from the "Asia-Pacific triangle." This discrimination not only is alien to our American ideals, but also mars our image as a country of opportunity, and supplies the Communists with harmful political propaganda.

Fourth. The measure would permit the admission of fourth-preference quota immigrants approved by the Attorney General prior to July 1, 1957, without reference to quota. This group would consist of thousands of brothers, sisters, and married sons or daughters of U.S. citizens, including their accompanying spouses and children.

Closely related to our immigration policy is the refugee-escapee problem. In the face of world tensions and political oppression, attention is focusing once again on this area. We cannot afford to have a person risk flight from behind the Iron Curtain or other dictatorial government, only to find that the free world will provide no haven for him. Such a situation would end in complete disillusionment with democracy, and would threaten the preservation of our democratic principles.

S. 552 would help refugees, displaced persons, and escapees fleeing from various forms of tyranny and persecution, by authorizing the issuance of 40,000 special nonquota immigrant visas to these persons. This is a modest figure, when considered in the light of the great number of people throughout the world who already have fled from their native countries, for various reasons, and are now seeking refuge in the United States.

We must remember that our immigration policy constitutes an essential part of our diplomacy. If we are to accept leadership responsibilities in the world's struggle for peace and freedom, we must adjust our immigration laws to the condition of the world today and tomorrow and to our place and role in that world. Our hands must not be tied to outmoded and inequitable immigration policies. We are capable of absorbing more newcomers than is permitted under present statutes; and we should do so.

Modernization of our immigration system will demonstrate to other nations, especially to the new and underdeveloped countries with whom we wish to maintain good relationships, our sincerity and responsibility. Failure to act would in the long run result in a weakening of our foreign relations and a decline in our domestic, economic, and social well-being.

Mr. President, America owes a great deal to its immigrants. They have helped shape our politics, economics, and culture. Many are now playing a key role in our scientific and national defense efforts. An important service can

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be performed by reuniting long-separated American families with their children and relatives abroad, many of whom are enduring severe economic hardship, and by helping others yearning to begin a new way of life in our land of opportunity. I can think of nothing more gratifying than brightening the lives of these thousands of American families and helping the homeless and oppressed, through a revamping of our immigration laws.

Therefore, I hope we shall return to the next session prepared to modernize our restrictive immigration system and to establish an equitable and realistic program consistent with our heritage of respect for freedom and individual dignity.

#### PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S STATEMENT ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI SITUATION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the history of our Republic is replete with outstanding examples in which our national leaders have risen to noteworthy heights of greatness. In my opinion, my great grandchildren will thus read the great chapter of our history which was written last night in the form of the historic speech by the President of the United States. In my judgment in that speech President Kennedy rose to superlative heights of greatness. As I sat before my television and listened to the President, who is dedicated to the cause of government by law, my spine tingled with the thrill which each of us occasionally experiences when he is deeply moved. The President made an unanswerable plea for a rededication by all people in the United States, in all States, including Mississippi, to government by law, instead of government by men or by mob.

Mr. President, I appreciate the solemnity of the critical, historic hour through which we are passing. I hope we will all remember that the Union is stronger than prejudice; the Union is stronger than racial dissension; the Union is stronger than resort to mob action.

I cannot speak for the President; but many of us saw him on television when he made his historic speech. Although we knew we were listening to a dedicated statesman determined to preserve all the symbolism of the American flag, we also knew we were listening to a sad man who probably experienced the same quality of sadness that historians tell us Lincoln experienced when finally he was moved to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

I am among those who are firm in the conviction that all the people of this Nation—North, South, East, and West—will, upon reflection, recognize in the sanctum of their conscience that in America the hour has come when we must write the end to any attempt to insist upon segmentizing the Constitution of the United States, by denying first-class citizenship and full constitutional rights to some of the citizens of our country because of the color of their skins.

According to the press ticker tape stories I read a few moments ago, there

are some who are saying that the action taken in Mississippi should not have been taken. They are claiming that more time should have been allowed. Yet the question must be raised, Why allow more than 90 years in order to give assurance of first-class citizenship and full constitutional rights for all American citizens?

In my judgment, the fact that a crisis exists today in Oxford, Miss., is all the more reason why the decisions of the courts were long overdue. The resort to mob action is all the more reason why the meaning of those decisions, as the President presented so ably last night, must be enforced.

I am satisfied that the overwhelming majority of the people of the South including those who disapprove—as undoubtedly many of them do—of the policy in regard to integration, recognize that in this troubled world today we must give to all the world an example of the meaning of government by law, for America is now on trial in all the areas of the world where the overwhelming majority of the people are nonwhite. Let us remember that in the world the number of colored people exceeds by many times the number of whites. Let us also remember the fact that in international conference after international conference our delegates have represented that we stand for freedom and all it symbolizes. Mr. President, I do not know of any greater foundation-stone of freedom than government by law.

Undoubtedly our enemies in the world will try to make propaganda capital for themselves out of this crisis. But I am convinced that, with the help of the South, we will move forward to a stronger republic than we had before the Supreme Court's historic education decision of 1954 and the decisions of the courts in the University of Mississippi case.

I think it is regrettable that misguided, emotionally aroused people, who lost their sense of judgment, have engaged, and apparently still are engaging, in manifestations of rioting in connection with these court decisions and the action of the President to enforce them.

I think it is too bad, if the press reports are correct, that an ex-general of the United States was one of the leaders of mob action in Oxford, Miss., last night. The ticker tape speaks for itself. If it is true that former General Walker sought to lead students in forceful violent action against representatives of the law, causing bloodshed in Mississippi, I think all legal action within the law that is available should be taken against him on charges of inciting an insurrection.

If he has been quoted correctly on the ticker tape within the past hour, he did attempt to lead an insurrection against the American flag standing in all of its glory behind the Presiding Officer's chair. As an ex-Army officer his conduct is all the more reprehensible.

However, in a spirit of charity and human understanding, I say perhaps he is a mentally sick man. But if he is a sick man, he ought to be committed for his sickness and medically treated for

it. He should not be allowed to be at large, seeking to lead the youth of this country into the kind of insurrection against the U.S. Government which the ticker tape seems to indicate was attempted last night.

As I close these comments, I do not ask for agreement, but I plead for understanding on the part of all who are involved in the integration crisis. The time has come when we must recognize that the walls of institutions of higher learning in this country will not crumble if we admit to the study of knowledge within them all of our citizens who are qualified on the basis of educational background.

I hope that out of the Mississippi incident will come, at long last, the recognition that we have entered an era in American history in which no longer can government by law tolerate the denial of first class citizenship to all our citizens.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I am in complete accord with the fine presentation made by the great senior Senator from Oregon in the magnificent statement he has just made.

#### THE TRAGEDY OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, Americans generally must have experienced a great feeling of pride when they listened to President Kennedy's address to the people of the Nation Sunday night at 10 o'clock. This was one of the finest addresses ever made by an American statesman. It will be regarded as one of the great historic addresses since the birth of our Nation. His somber yet temperate statement was conciliatory in character, yet firm in his demand that the Federal law must be obeyed. He pleaded earnestly for unity on the part of all Americans. He did not speak solely to those of us from the North. He spoke to all Americans, reminding those who listened and saw him on television that every American is free to disagree with the law of the land as enacted by the Congress or as interpreted by the Supreme Court, but that no Americans are free to defy it. If and when there is force and defiance, as there has been in Oxford, Miss., that it is tantamount to rebellion against our country.

Very unfortunately, a correspondent of a London newspaper and for France Presse, Paul Guihard, was killed by some rioting Redneck or Ku Kluxer.

Furthermore, it is unfortunate that so many were wounded, including Paul Crider of the Associated Press, who was hit in the back by a shotgun blast; and television cameraman Gordon Yoder, who was dragged from his auto and pummeled and kicked by cowardly rioters. The list is a long one, including Dan McCoy of Newsweek, who was slugged and then kicked while on the ground.

Without a doubt, university students have played a minor part in the affray compared to ignorant thugs who never had much of an education themselves and now seek to deny the right to an education to a fellow American.

Our Chief Executive deserves commendation on the part of all Americans